

BOLD LEIF ERIKSON.

The First Norseman Who Reached the American Shore.

Alleged Discovery of the Very Site of His Massachusetts Home—Gerry's Landing Supposed to Be the Spot Where the Daring Adventurer Landed.

[Special Boston Letter.] There is a fascination in the thought that we may stand upon the very spot where the first Norseman who reached America put up his home; the very spot where Leif Erikson, rough and bearded and bold, landed his little craft, and with his fierce and shaggy followers, erected a home upon the American shore and gave thanks to Odin and Thor for the fortunate completion of a daring voyage.

The gradual change of opinion regarding the fact of Norse voyages to this country has been most curious. Some years since, scarcely the most daring ventured to suggest that, centuries before the time of Columbus, Norsemen reached our shore. Now, scarcely the most daring will deny it.

That Leif Erikson actually landed upon North American soil, and that he sailed his boat for quite a distance along the North American coast, may be considered sure, and those who have closely investigated the story of his voyage have not hesitated to mark out somewhat of the route that he pursued.

And now it is even claimed that the very site of his Massachusetts home has been discovered; that very recently the exact spot has been found; and it was with feelings of the deepest interest that we visited the spot and viewed the surroundings.

Following the Charles river past where it flows into the sea; river past where it widens into the broad Back bay (much broader, years since, than now); past where it is lined by the buildings of Boston's outskirts, one goes onward, up the dark and quiet stream, and as he notices the almost imperceptible current, and the banks of black mud, and the marshy fields and sedgy grass stretching off on either hand, his fancy may picture Leif Erikson and his men proceeding slowly up that very stream and past those muddy banks and sedgy swamps.

The story of the inception of the voyage is interesting. A Norse boat, driven by tempests from its course, had approached an unknown land, but the captain, although gazing with astonishment upon the new-found capes and bluffs, did not pause to further prosecute the discovery. He returned home and, telling of the new land that he had seen but not landed upon, excited wondering comment and vague conjecture among the fearless mariners who thronged to hear him.

And one among them, Leif Erikson, was strangely fired by the tale. He could no longer sail with patience the brief voyages that had before contented him. His wild spirit yearned to reach the new land; passionate ambition and restless longing urged him to sail away into unknown regions and to seek untold ventures, until at length, giving way to vehement eagerness, he departed in quest of the seen but really undiscovered country.

He touched at several points whose exact locality can but be conjectured, but his description of a prominent cape which he finally reached is so much like a description of Cape Cod that it may not unreasonably be believed that it was really Cape Cod that he saw.

He did not pass beyond this cape, checked doubtless by that long and drearily forbidding line of sand, but, turning back, and coasting along the shore where afterward the "Pilgrims" landed, proceeded on his way until he found what seemed a fitting place to spend the winter season.

He passed into a river which flowed from a lake into a bay—such is the description in the old Norse Saga—and then, going upon the shore, directed his men to there set up their winter habitations.

The description applies closely to the Charles river, running as it does from the Back bay to the Bay of Massachusetts. From the not too definitely worded description in the Saga, however, it would be supposed that upon the "lake" (the Back bay, that is) was the Norse home, while, as a matter of fact, there is no reason for supposing it was actually there.

For upon the shores of the Back bay have been found no excavations, no vestiges of homes; and, much more important than this, it is supposed that there was no landing-place—no place, at least, fit for living upon on either side of the Charles river from its mouth to a spot some distance above the Back bay, and that there was no landing place upon the shores of the Back bay itself.

But the Saga need not be interpreted in a narrow or technical spirit. We may fairly suppose it to mean that they passed from the bay into the lake, and made their landing at the first fitting spot that could be found.

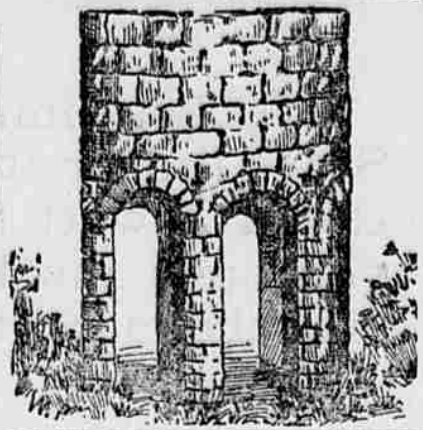
And, too, the place which Leif finally chose was so eminently satisfactory that his brother Thorvald, two years later, sought it out as the spot whereon to establish his own winter quarters; therefore the locality must have been one with peculiar and special advantages—such a spot has been found.

It is most curiously interesting that the landing place of Leif Erikson may be discovered by following the course of a party of Englishmen who, several centuries after his time, were on the Charles river under conditions in some respects quite similar.

Before the founding of Boston, Winthrop and his associates, sailing up the Charles river, earnestly looked about them for a good landing place. They passed through the Back bay; they went onward past the swampy flats, until, coming to a bend where was the only landing place on either side of the stream for miles, they decided to there stop.

Gerry's Landing—so the place was long since named—and Gerry's Landing is thought to be the very spot where Leif, preceding Winthrop in such remarkable fashion, also grounded his boats and pulled them up on shore.

The early New Englanders, after the country began to be settled, soon learned the value of this fine landing



OLD NORSE STONE TOWER AT NEWPORT.

place. A log warehouse was erected, and many a cargo of merchandise was there unloaded and stored, to be piled later upon the clumsy primitive wagons of those early days and dragged by slow-moving ox teams into the interior, either to the log homes of the wilderness dwellers, or to be bartered with the Indians for peltries and game.

And yet, important though Gerry's Landing was in early days, it long since ceased to be used and is now almost forgotten. Few know the locality, and the near-by presence of the contagious ward of the Cambridge hospital serves to keep those few away.

Relics, too, have been found in eastern Massachusetts, which have hastily been set forth as mementoes of the Norsemen, and engravings and sketches of the articles have been published in elaborate form.

Yet all the relics—arrows, stone axes and other pieces—are but familiar Indian forms, and we have in our own collection an Indian net-sinker of stone which is exactly similar to the stone net-sinker found at Gerry's Landing and claimed by its finder to be Norse.

It is a great mistake to try to actually prove the various facts connected with the Norse visits. The facts are not susceptible of irrefragable, incontestable proof. There is not, after all, a tangible, visible sign on the North American continent to show that the Norsemen actually reached the North American shore, and in view of this it is unwise, indeed, to attempt to demonstrate, indisputably, what is not susceptible of indisputable demonstration.

Yet there is another kind of demonstration possible. There is the reasonable and natural interpretation of the Saga. There is the study of all the attendant surroundings. There is the comparison of all that was probable, with what was actually done, so far as the meaning of the Norse record may be understood.

Such study and such reasoning lead to the feeling of certainty that the Norse actually reached New England, while further study and reasoning, if not weakened by absurd claims regarding chimneys and relics, lead to the reasonable probability that at Gerry's Landing was actually Leif's home. There is very much which points out the truth of the supposition. There is no other spot which can be pointed out as more likely to be the very one.

Gerry's Landing is, therefore, a profoundly interesting locality, associated as it is with such a happening.

In front of the river makes a great bend, slowly dragging its black and muddy waters out of sight around the low, wet banks of the opposite shore. A marshy, unattractive little stream runs into the Charles close by, adding somewhat to the dreariness of effect.

On slightly rising ground, near the little brook and away from the marshes, are corn fields and vegetable gardens, while an old cemetery shows its white stones among the trees.

A gently-undulating country is immediately behind the landing, with slight



NORSE STONE NET-SINKER FOUND AT LEIF'S HOME.

depressions and little ridges and clumps of oak and pine.

Over the trees shows the tower of an observatory which stands on a hill overlooking Mount Auburn, where such a number of world-famous men and women are buried, while nearer is one of the most attractive home districts in the world, distinguished for comfort, culture and hospitality.

What a change since the centuries when the Norsemen, half savage, with their wild looks and primitive garb, sprang from their little craft and glanced eagerly about over the unknown land!

ROBERT SHACKLETON, JR.

A MIGHTY HOST.

An Army of Peace Parades the Streets of Chicago—The Great Civic Procession One of the Features of the Dedication Ceremonies.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—All Chicago was up with the lark Thursday. In fact tens of thousands of people were bestirring themselves ahead of the feathered songsters, if any of the latter have braved the raw mornings and chilly nights to claim their share in the festivities of the day. On the sidewalks along the line of the parade not only men, but fragile women, girls in short skirts and boys in knickerbockers began to secure positions of vantage almost with the first indications of the break of day. The early risers were wise in their day and generation, although their wisdom involved a tedious wait of something like six hours; for the route of the parade was less than three miles in length, and the head of the column had got back to the starting place and disbanded long before the center had begun to move.

Shortly before 11 o'clock those of the distinguished guests who were not desirous of figuring in the parade were escorted to the grand stand. These included Vice President Morton and the members of the cabinet, Chief Justice Fuller and his associates of the supreme court, ex-President Hayes, Cardinal Gibbons and party, Gen. Schofield and Admiral Belknap, the visiting members of the diplomatic corps, and the congressional and gubernatorial visitors.

It was within a few moments of 11 o'clock when the booming of cannon on the Lake Front gave notice to the city that the head of the column was about to move. The parade had been arranged in three grand divisions, each having a dozen or more of subdivisions. Gen. Miles was grand marshal.

A detachment of mounted police, the very pick of the city's force, led the first grand division. Behind them came a company of their brother patrolmen on foot stepping out with military precision to the music of Sousa's band, the latter acting as special escorts to the band of the Mexican republic. Next in line was Grand Marshal Miles and his staff, but the appearance of the Indian fighter was not welcomed with half the enthusiasm evoked by the gayly-uniformed Chicago Hussars, who came along in column of platoons. A long string of carriages, containing Mayor Washburne, the members of the board of aldermen, and the city officials, followed the Hussars. After these and bringing up the rear of the first division were the visiting governors and the members of their staffs.

Three hundred Indian lads from the Indian school at Carlisle, Pa., under command of Capt. Platt, attired in neat gray uniforms, had the post of honor in the second grand division, and acted as escort to Gen. A. P. Hawley. The remainder of the division was made up of various secret, benevolent and fraternal societies.

The third and last grand division of the parade was nearly as large as the other two combined. It was composed exclusively of members of Roman Catholic organizations, fraternal, social and benevolent.

Although the route of the parade was less than 3 miles long, the procession was fully 10 miles in length. Rough estimates of the number of men in line varied from 80,000 to 90,000. It was an imposing demonstration, but so completely had been the preparations that the vast body of marchers was handled with but comparatively trifling confusion. The members of the various organizations saluted Vice President Morton and the distinguished guests as they passed the reviewing stand at the government building, and in some cases cheers for the visitors were called for and given with a will.

As early as 9:30 o'clock the thousands of children who were selected to form the human flag of "old glory" began to assemble at both ends of the grand stand on Clark street and Dearborn. Boys in blue, who represented the blue quadrangle of "old glory," were placed at the north end of the stands, the stripes proceeding longitudinally from this quadrangle and below to the left. Alternate rows of girls dressed in red and white formed the stripes. The general assembly was dignified and particularly impressive. The best effect, however, was only to be appreciated from a distance, and the hundreds who viewed the parade from the top of the Lakeside building and the immediately adjacent blocks witnessed a beautiful sight.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—The banquet given by the members of the Fellowship club in honor of the distinguished visitors was held in Kinsley's beautifully-decorated banquet hall.

After a telegram of greeting from the Clover club of Philadelphia had been read President Scott made an address of welcome, concluding with proposing a toast to the health of President Harrison. This was responded to by Vice President Morton, who was loudly cheered.

The other speakers were Secretary of State Foster, President Palmer, of the Columbian exposition national commission, Baron de Fava, the Italian minister, Chief Justice Fuller, Melville E. Stone, Gov. McKinley, of Ohio, Mayor Washburne, of Chicago, Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, Hon. Whitelaw Reid, Richard M. Hunt, Rev. Dr. McCook, and Artist Kepler, of Puck.

TOWN PARTLY DESTROYED.

Destructive Storm in Sardinia—Many Persons Drowned.

CAGLIARI, Oct. 22.—A heavy storm is prevailing over Sardinia, the district about Cagliari, and great damage has been done. The lowlands are inundated. At Decimomannu, 3 miles northwest of Cagliari, eight houses were washed away. Not less than 100 buildings have been washed away at Elmas, and the loss is immense. A number of persons are known to have been drowned. One-third of the town of Assemini has been destroyed. The demolished houses were poorly built brick structures. The people who occupied them are now homeless, and many of them are utterly ruined, having been unable to save anything from the flood. Two women who were trying to move their belongings from one house remained too long and were drowned.

STATE BUILDINGS.

Those Erected at the World's Fair Grounds by New York, Ohio, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Florida Are Dedicated.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—New York, Ohio, Massachusetts, Kansas, Rhode Island, Florida and Iowa were the states whose buildings at the world's fair grounds were dedicated Saturday.

The exercises of the New York state building began about 2 o'clock. There was music by an orchestra and quartette singing, and then Rev. S. J. McPherson, pastor of the Second Presbyterian church, invoked the Divine blessing upon the assemblage. The address formally assigning the building to exposition purposes was made by Chauncey M. Depew. It was in the gifted New Yorker's happiest vein. Director General George R. Davis accepted the building on behalf of the exposition authorities in a few clear, pointed sentences. Gov. Flower's address followed. It was brief, but comprehensive, and was warmly received. Archbishop Corrigan's address, which succeeded that of Gov. Flower, was an eloquent tribute to the genius of the great discoverer.

The Ohio people formally dedicated their state building at the world's fair grounds with a parade, speeches and music. Some of the most prominent men of the Buckeye region participated. The exercises were opened with music and a prayer by Rev. Dr. Day, chaplain of the Ohio state senate, after which President Peabody delivered a short address and turned the keys of the structure over to Gov. McKinley.

THE NEW YORK BUILDING.

McKinley. In accepting them the governor also delivered a few appropriate words. Speeches were made by Senator Sherman, Senator Brice, and others of the dignitaries present. They were interspersed by instrumental and vocal music.

Iowa's pretty building was formally dedicated by Gov. Boies, his staff and a small party of Iowans at 11 o'clock a. m. The party was escorted into the grounds by a picked detachment from the First brigade.

The Iowa state band opened the exercises with Rossini's "Barber of Seville" overture. Rev. T. E. Greene, chaplain of the First Iowa regiment, delivered the invocation. Then James O. Crosby, president of the Iowa Columbian exposition, in a few well chosen words presented the building to the governor, Horace Boies, who accepted it in an eloquent address and tendered it to the World's Columbian exposition. Director General George R. Davis in a happy speech formally accepted it, and a medley of national airs by the state band followed. A poem by Mrs. Lucia Gale Barber, an oration by E. P. Seeds,

the benediction and Fred Phenny's "Columbian March," played by the state band, closed the programme.

Gov. Russell, of Massachusetts, had plenty of company when the dedication ceremonies of the commonwealth's building were commenced. E. C. Hovey, the executive commissioner of the Massachusetts state board, made an address in which he tendered the building to the governor and offered it for the use of the state. Gov. Russell accepted it in a short address.

The dedicatory exercises at the Kansas state building began at 10:30 o'clock. The building is not yet completed, but it is sufficiently along in its construction to show that it will be a beautiful structure and a source of pride to the state. Short addresses were made by W. H. Smith, chairman of the Kansas state exposition board, Lieut.-Gov. Felt and others.

Gov. Brown dedicated the pretty little Rhode Island state house at 1 o'clock in the presence of his staff officers, a goodly little company of citizens of that state and a number of members of the Chicago Society of Sons of Rhode Island.

Florida's state building, a reproduction of old Fort Marion, upon which so great amount of history is founded, was dedicated Saturday afternoon. There were not many Florida people present and the exercises were somewhat brief. The building is not yet completed, but its exterior looks exactly like the old fort which it is built to represent.

A church burned. LYONS, La., Oct. 24.—In the midst of the services which were being held in the second floor Sunday the First M. E. church, a brick structure, was discovered to be in flames. The fire quickly destroyed the belfry and roof and gutted the interior. Every one escaped safely. The building was valued at \$12,000, and was insured for \$4,700.

Dead and Dying.

BONHAM, Tex., Oct. 24.—Bob Williams and Bob Cook became involved in a quarrel near here and both used knives as arguments. Cook is dead and Williams will die.

GAVE UP THE STRUGGLE.

After Months of Suffering Death Comes Painlessly to Mrs. President Harrison—Scenes During the Closing Hours of Her Life—Her Remains to Be Buried at Indianapolis—A Biographical Sketch.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Mrs. Harrison is no more. The end came at 1:40 a. m. For the second time in the history of the white house a president's wife has died within its walls. Mrs. Harrison met death with the patience and resignation of a devout Christian, and her last days were comparatively free from pain. The body will be taken to Indianapolis, where the interment will be made at Crown Hill cemetery Thursday.

About 12:30 o'clock, while Dr. Gardner sat by Mrs. Harrison's side with his fingers lightly pressed to her pulse, his practiced hand discerned a noticeable



MRS. HARRISON.

weakness of the heart's action, followed almost immediately by a slight decrease of respiration. He notified the grief-stricken family grouped around the couch that the end was near.

The president was beside his dying wife, as he had been for nine hours continuously, and his was the last of the loved features her eyes had dwelt upon. Her breath was labored and slow. As the hands of the clock crept toward the next hour it grew fainter and yet less frequent, and as the time-piece marked the hour of 1:40 o'clock there was an interruption of the feeble breath, a resumption and then a stop, this time to be eternal, and the life of Caroline Scott Harrison had gone out peacefully and quietly and without pain.

All of the family in Washington were present at the deathbed except the three little grandchildren and the venerable Dr. Scott, the father of Mrs. Harrison. They were: President Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. McKee, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Harrison, Lieut. and Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Dimmick and Mrs. Newcomer.

The members of the family spent a few minutes around the lifeless clay, and let a veil be drawn over their deep grief. When they emerged with sorrowful faces the president retired immediately to his room and closed his door. The other members of the family, respecting his evident wish, allowed him to remain unmolested to contemplate his great bereavement and commune with his Maker.

[Mrs. Caroline Lavinia Scott Harrison was born in Oxford, O., on October 1, 1839, but the friendship which resulted in making her the wife of the future president of the United States began at College hill, Cincinnati, when young Ben was 16 years old and was attending a school in which Carrie Scott's father, Rev. John W. Scott, was a professor. Miss Carrie was just about young Harrison's age and a warm and earnest friendship sprang up between them. Dr. Scott removed to Oxford, O., to become president of the Oxford female seminary, and in the fall of 1859 Harrison entered the Miami university at the same place. Possibly the fact that Miss Carrie was in that town had something to do with turning his steps thither. At the numerous social entertainments which took place at Oxford Student Harrison had a chance to meet Miss Carrie, and the friendship born back at College hill continued. She was one of the brightest and most intelligent of the young ladies students there. She had dark brown hair and eyes of the same shade, while her features, of a brunette cast, were firm, but pleasing, winning and beautiful. She had the faculty of making everyone easy in her presence, and so the pathway of the rather modest young man was not a rough one. So they were engaged. Two years rolled away. Student Harrison graduated and met the study of law in Cincinnati. In October, 1863, the marriage of Carrie Scott and Benjamin Harrison took place, and during the winter of 1864-5 the happy couple lived at his home near North Bend, not far from Cincinnati, preparing meanwhile to begin life's battle alone in the spring. When spring came they removed to Indianapolis, where they have since resided with the exception of the time passed in Washington. Her married life was naturally in a measure a reflection of her husband's. She never hindered him in any duty of life, and when he told her of his enlistment for the war she did not hinder him. She gave him her blessing, and when he left her for the field the tears and words at parting showed what a sacrifice she had made. Upon the election of Mr. Harrison as United States senator and the breaking up of the home at Indianapolis for the one at Washington, the same qualities distinguished her as at Indianapolis and she won a social triumph. Following her experiences as the wife of a senator came the duties of mistress of the white house. As such she proved herself a charming hostess, being ably assisted by her daughter, Mrs. Mary Scott McKee. Aside from her daughter and the latter's little son, Mrs. Harrison had one son, Russell B. Harrison. Having graduated at the Oxford seminary in the same year Mr. Harrison took his degree at the university, Mrs. Harrison was always devoted to literary matters, and at Indianapolis was a member of several literary clubs. She was also a musician and devoted to painting and was manager of one of the Indianapolis orphan asylums. As the daughter of a minister of the gospel she was always an active Christian, and was a member of the Presbyterian church. Among the many noble women of Indianapolis whose zeal in good work is their glory and a benediction to the city Mrs. Harrison stood in the front rank. Intelligent, refined, educated and devoted to her husband, she helped to make her home as much a sanctuary of religion as of domestic love and happiness.]

Judge Blodgett Resigns. CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—Judge Blodgett has sent his resignation to President Harrison and after the first Monday in December there will be a vacancy in the office of the United States judge for the northern district of Illinois. The resignation was sent last week and the date above named was fixed for it to take effect, so that the president could have ample time in which to pick out a successor for the present judge. The reason for the resignation is the recent appointment of Judge Blodgett as a member of the commission of arbitration in the dispute between this country and England regarding the Herring sea fisheries.

MORE LIVES SACRIFICED.

Seven Persons Killed in a Railway Disaster Near Philadelphia—Two Men Slain in a Collision in Wisconsin—Seven Deaths from a Disaster in the State of Washington.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.—The Shamokin express on the Philadelphia & Reading railroad which is due in this city at 9:30 a. m. was in collision with a train of empty coal cars a short distance north of West Manayunk, about 8 miles north of this city, at a few minutes past 9 o'clock Monday morning. Seven persons were killed outright and twenty-four more or less seriously injured.

Following are the names of the killed:

Annie Atchison, aged 25, of Minersville, Pa.; James Boynton, a machinist, of Reading, Pa.; Mrs. Margaret Devine, of Philadelphia, killed under a stone on the express; David S. Herr, of Harrisburg, was a member of the last Pennsylvania legislature; James Kilrain, aged 23, of Tamaqua, Pa., brakeman; Frank Siff, a newsboy, of Reading, Pa.; Thomas Welsh, fireman of the express train.

The Shamokin express left Pottsville at 7 o'clock. At Phoenixville orders dated at Reading were received to run on the north-bound track from West Conshohocken to West Falls regardless of all other trains. From West Conshohocken in pursuance of these orders the train took the north-bound track. Train No. 538 of empty coal cars started north from West Manayunk on the northern track shortly before 9 o'clock. The railroad officials said that positive instructions had been given that the coal train should lie up at West Falls, south of where the collision occurred, until the Shamokin train had passed.

The two trains came together on a curve. A moment later the shrieks and groans of the dying and wounded filled the air. The express was filled with passengers. The engines plowed their way through each other, then the pieces rolled over. The front of the baggage car was crushed in. The rear of the baggage car and the forward end of the smoker crashed together. The smoker telescoped its way into the passenger coach fully one-half its length. The baggage car was literally smashed to pieces and thrown over on the north-bound track in a heap with the engines. It caught fire and was soon burned up. The next two cars kept the track, notwithstanding that they were telescoped. The next passenger coach and the Pullman car were badly damaged. Except for scratches and bruises the passengers in the last two cars escaped unhurt.

As the engines approached each other Engineer Billings and Conductor Geleachacher of the coal train jumped from the cab, and what injuries they sustained were received in falling. Gallagher, the fireman, was coaling up at the time and saw the impending danger in time to jump from the tank. The only injury he sustained was a sprained wrist. Engineer Fitch and Fireman Walsh were alone in the passenger engine. They were buried in the ruins before they knew what happened.

The injured were quickly taken away and soon a row of seven dead bodies were laid out on the side of the road. Word was sent in several directions for medical aid, and in a short time a staff of physicians were on hand looking after the injured who could not be immediately removed in the ambulances. The dead were taken to the city police station at Manayunk.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 25.—A collision between a freight and work train on the northern division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road between Elkhart and Plymouth, Wis., at 10:30 o'clock Monday morning resulted in the death of two employees and the injury of eight others. The names of the dead are: Thomas Fitzgerald, of De Pere, and Nick Ringle, of Elkhart. The working train, engaged between Elkhart and Plymouth, led Flagman E. C. Richardson on the road to flag freight train No. 14, due from the north. Richardson either failed to perform his duty or the signal was not seen, and the freight crashed into the work train.

SPOKANE, Wash., Oct. 25.—An accident occurred on the construction line of the Great Northern road at 8 o'clock Monday morning, resulting in the death of seven men and fatally injuring five more and seriously injuring six others. The track-laying crew had finished work up to the Wenatchee river, and Monday morning started to lay rails across that stream. The east approach and first span were crossed safely. When the middle, at the second span, was reached, the false work under the bridge collapsed and the track machine, together with two carloads of ties and three cars loaded with rails, fell into the river 60 feet below. The men were thrown in every direction and some buried by ties.

GERMANY'S ARMY.

The Peace Footing from 1893 to 1895 Will Be 492,000, Making the Strength of the Empire Almost as Great as That of Russia.

BERLIN, Oct. 25.—Official details of the new army bill have been published. The peace footing from October 1, 1893, to March 31, 1895, is fixed at 492,000. The service of the infantry is generally reduced to two years. The adoption of this measure is necessary because the former military preponderance of Germany is gone. The war strength of France is placed at 4,052,000 and of Russia 4,550,000. When the reorganization under the bill is completed the German army will have attained a strength of 4,400,000.

TERRIBLE MORTALITY.

The Victims of Cholera in Russia Number 77,000.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 25.—Since the outbreak of cholera in the Russian dominions there have been in the tenancy of the Caucasus 125,000 cases of the disease and 65,000 deaths. In Saratoff there have been 31,000 cases and 11,000 deaths and in St. Petersburg 3,800 cases and 1,500 deaths, making in these three districts alone a total of 159,800 cases and 77,000 deaths. Three weeks ago the disease broke out in Warsaw, and since that time twenty cholera deaths have occurred in that city.